

THE SENATORIAL CAMPAIGN.

Candidates are Stumping the State for Earle's Place.

A SUMMARY OF THE SPEECHES.

Irby Says He Made Evans Governor—McLaurin Not Present on Account of Illness—Evans on McLaurin.

The following is a brief summary of the Senatorial campaign speeches from day to day.

The Chesterfield Meeting.

About 300 people were at the meeting held here. Senator McLaurin was not present, owing to his illness. Col. Irby opened, and proceeding he recounted his record as a Democrat; told of his opposition to the suffrage clause of the Constitution, and explained why he did not enter the race last year. "McLaurin says, and Evans says, and Mayfield said before he jumped out of the pot, that my record as a politician is without blemish," said Col. Irby.

A little later on, in speaking of last year's campaign, he declared: "I didn't vote for Evans, I didn't vote for Earle, I didn't vote for anybody."

Reverting to his record once more, he said: "They all say I've been true. They can't attack my record. Why don't they all get out of this race?"

He then proceeded to tell Mr. Evans that he couldn't beat Earle last year, and that in the event of a second race between him and McLaurin that he couldn't win. He, however, believed the race lay between Evans and himself.

Col. Irby then took up his services in the Senate and told of his vote on the Wilson bill and of his effort to get the duty taken from sugar.

Col. Irby, in concluding, said that at Monck's Corner he had proposed to McLaurin to postpone the campaign until October and November, when the farmers would have had time to attend the meetings. He had refused to acquiesce. He was now sick. Since he had become so the State, that has headed every independent movement in the State, comes out in a pitiful editorial and says, "Let's postpone the rest of the campaign."

Gonzales, when he finds his man whipped, wants to call off the remaining meetings.

From Dorchester through Pickens, Spartanburg, Gaffney, Kershaw, Lancaster and Chester the people are saying they are going to down this protection idea. Now Gonzales, who sees that the Conservatives are jumping from the support of McLaurin "like fleas from a dead rabbit in November," is very solicitous about this campaign. He wants to put it off until October. When a man's whip he calls for time. Mr. Gonzales piteously asks "What says Mr. Irby to postponing that campaign?"

Mr. Irby says he won't give McLaurin any time now, for the farmers have laid by their crops and are ready to turn out to hear this discussion. If McLaurin can't come back in the race let him get out or send Gov. Ellerbe, who is responsible for his appointment, to defend his position. And if Gov. Ellerbe does come I'll take care of him."

Col. Irby closed by saying he would be satisfied even if he were not elected should the people send a Democrat to the Senate. (Applause.)

Mr. Evans began by twitting Col. Irby for calling himself his political daddy. "Do you think," he asked, "that an old muscovy drake like that, pointing to Irby, 'could get a game cock like me?'"

After further joking he became serious and took issue with Irby on his suffrage talk. If Irby knew of a better suffrage clause than the present one, why didn't he propose it? Mr. Evans then stated that the issue in this campaign was to see whether or not the Democratic principles of the last 50 years should be upheld. One of these cardinal doctrines was free raw materials. Taking leather for example, a pair of shoes, he said, would under the Dingley bill cost twice as much as they would were hides on the free list.

Mr. Evans then assailed McLaurin's views. McLaurin is a protectionist, for his speech at Sumter had been published in the Congressional Record by Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio, a Republican, to prove that South Carolina was coming to believe in protection. "Why was it done if McLaurin did not believe in protection?" he asked. Mr. Evans then stated the platform on which he is seeking election:

"I believe in the Democratic doctrine of a tariff for revenue only. The luxuries of life and the articles used by the rich should be taxed high, and the necessities of life and the articles used by the poor classes, upon whom falls the heaviest burdens of taxation, should be brought in free of duty. If a deficiency should arise it should be made up by a direct tax on property, and this would necessitate an amendment to the Constitution. I am a believer in free trade for the reason that our country has no longer infant industries, and I am satisfied that the only guaranty of an economical administration of our national affairs can be had by a direct tax, which would cause the people to realize the burdens upon them and to hold to strict account their public servants charged with its expenditures. Representing a cotton growing constituency, free raw materials is the only manner by which we can provide cheaper manufactured products. This doctrine is the foundation principle, to use the words of Mr. Bryan, underlying the structure of the Democratic platform, and is the one upon which rests the prosperity and progress of the consumers of the South and West."

Mr. Evans spoke at a disadvantage. Hardly had he begun when the crowd began to leave and before he had finished half had left. It was nearly 6 o'clock when he concluded. He was applauded.

The Marlboro Meeting.

The meeting at this place—McLaurin's home—was attended by about 800 people. Evans and Irby were the only speakers, McLaurin being unable to attend, but he was touchingly remembered by a number of very handsome bouquets for him being sent to the stand. Mr. Evans was the first speaker, being introduced by Chairman W. D. Evans. He began by saying it was not his in-

ention to strike McLaurin except on his public utterances. He desired to conduct the campaign fairly and honestly, but he did not think his mouth should be stopped while one of his opponents lay sick in bed. Especially should he have the right of speech, as that sick opponent was having circulars and copies of a Yorkville paper containing the supposed speech of McLaurin at that place circulated. In speaking in McLaurin's absence he was at the disadvantage of having to read from his speeches and of showing up their fallacies.

The question of this campaign is, said Mr. Evans, "Will you follow this new evangel, who would lead you into the Republican party, or will you cling to the faith of your fathers?" Hastily then he reviewed the history of the tariff from 1832 to the present. He told of nullification and declared, "That's what you got for making a straight fight." He charged that Mr. McLaurin had spent two hours in Sumter in trying to show there could be no such thing as a tariff for revenue only. A comparison was then drawn between the Democratic and Republican tariff demands. That word "protection" in the Republican platform was misleading, said Mr. Evans. We think of it as the protection of a father for his child or the protection told of in holy writ.

The farmer of the South and West is a free trader if he's got any sense. Why? Because he's got no manufacturing interest to protect. It is to his interest to buy his goods as cheap as possible.

A little later Mr. Evans declared he had to take McLaurin's printed record around with him, for he would deny everything if the record was not pulled on him. He had succeeded in pinning him down to one thing, and that was his opposition to free raw material. McLaurin has declared, "I don't believe in free raw material." Then he stands with Havemeyer and the sugar trust. Should McLaurin be elected on his platform of opposition to free raw material he could receive, were he corrupt, \$1,000,000 for voting to place a duty on sugar. The people would be estopped from criticising him, because prior to his election he had announced that he opposed free raw material.

Mr. Evans vigorously attacked Mr. McLaurin on the cotton, wool and hide schedules. In conclusion, he declared that McLaurin was the jack-o-lantern that would lead the people into a bog until they would sink beyond hope of extrication.

Mr. Evans was applauded. Col. Irby was introduced as the "unconquerable leader of Reform in 1890 and 1892." He spoke with more than his accustomed fire and vigor.

"I am not the man," he began, "to strike a sick or fallen foe." He prayed God that McLaurin would be restored to health and vigor in time to meet him once more on the stump. Then, and only until then, would he assail him.

"I had rather be defeated ten thousand times than to know that I had been elected by striking the sick." (Applause.)

McLaurin, if possible, should return to the stump, but if he can't return, I say he either ought to withdraw from this race or send Governor Ellerbe. Why Governor Ellerbe? Because he, above all other men, is responsible for the political status of affairs in this State, and if he comes I'll take care of him.

"I am as much of a reformer today as I was in 1890, but I am a Democrat." No one could impugn his record as a Democrat or a Reformer. He told how he was sacrificed last year: spoke of his record and services to the party, and declared that McLaurin himself said he never voted wrong. His vote on the Wilson bill and his defeat of the silver compromise, placing the ratio at 20 to 1, were recounted. He did not have and had never had a political godfather.

Mr. Evans had at Camden intimated that Tillman favored his (Evans') election.

Mr. Evans denied that he had. He had only said, he declared, that he had received a letter from Tillman saying he was "hands off" in this race, but that if he were elected he would welcome him as a colleague.

Col. Irby said the explanation was satisfactory. He concluded by saying he had not made the speech he would have had Senator McLaurin were present. If elected, he said, the people would have two United States Senators who would ever act for the best interests of the people.

The Darlington Meeting.

The meeting at this place was attended by at least 400. McLaurin was absent, and the only speakers were Messrs. Irby and Evans. Mr. Irby began his speech by declaring that it was "an infamous lie" that was going the rounds that he was running solely to elect Evans.

"I say that but for me going to Sumter and picking up the fallen colors of reform there would have been no race. I didn't want to run. It didn't suit my business. I went to Governor Evans and told him to make the race, and that if he would I wouldn't. He was afraid to enter. He waited until after the Sumter meeting before coming in it. But I say the time to make a race is at the beginning. I feared that South Carolina would be committed to protection ideas. I have said before, and say now, that Donaldson and Evans were afraid to tackle McLaurin, and I made up my mind to make this race if I didn't get but one vote, that of my brother, Dr. Irby, of Laurens.

"I have nothing to hide. I defy the world to find so much as a fly speck on my record. I defy any man to say where I've deserted a single principle on which I was elected. Why, when all others records are being attacked in this campaign, is it that mine is unassailed? Governor Evans, Senator McLaurin and Mr. Mayfield, before he hopped out of the pit, all said my record is unblemished.

"I'll tell you why I didn't run last year. Earle said if I didn't run he would. If I had run McLaurin would have run. The conservatives would have voted for him. The reformers, under the lash of Tillman, would have voted for Evans, and where my vote would have come from the Lord only knows."

After he had finished with his talk about himself, Tillman, McLaurin and Evans, he gave his hearers a short account of his past record in politics, etc. In conclusion, Col. Irby asked the suffrage of the people as a Democrat, "not that I am not a reformer, for I'm as good a one as ever wore hair, but I am a Democrat." (Applause.)

Mr. Evans in his speech said he re-

counted that certain newspapers had dared him to make this race. He had accepted, and not one of the lies and charges against him of last year had been repeated.

Col. Irby, in saying that he (Evans) feared to strike this race, did himself an injustice. Was he afraid last year when he expected to have Irby for an opponent? Then why should Irby say he feared to make the race, when he again had him for an opponent? He believed Irby spoke without reflection, for Irby was as brave a man as wore hair.

The reformers did not vote for him last year under the last of Tillman. Irby—"Didn't he try to drive them to support you?"

Evans—"No; he did not. He said he would support me because I represented the principles for which there reform fight was made."

He devoted the remainder of his speech to the tariff, repeating his tax views, and concluded amid applause.

The Marion Meeting.

The meeting of the Senatorial candidates at this point was attended by about 600, and the speaking taken place at the large tobacco warehouse. Mr. McLaurin was absent. Chairman Montgomery introduced Mr. Evans as the first speaker, thereupon he mounted a dry goods box, and he hardly started before some member of the audience mentioned rebates, and Evans hotly answered: "There's another thief and liar. I've fought one and I suppose I'll have to fight another." At this point the chairman arose and asked the audience to treat the speakers with respect.

Evans said to the speaker: "Let him alone. He don't bother me. I thought I had killed all the carrion crows last year, but it seems not. Let him alone; I have to have something to shoot at. I have killed one cock and I have two sick ones on my hands, so I had as well have a feather leg in the crowd to shoot at."

For the next five minutes Mr. Evans spoke on that "campaign of lies and slanders" of last year and repeated what he has said about it on the preceding stumps; how he had accepted the dare to make this race and not once in it had his honesty been impugned by newspapers, etc.

Getting to his argument at last, Mr. Evans said this was the most important campaign in fifty years. We of the South have always been Democrats because that party stands for the masses of the South and West. It stood for the masses before and since the war because two of its cardinal doctrines were "free silver" and a "tariff for revenue only."

In 1816 Mr. Calhoun was a Protectionist; strange to say he and Mr. Webster entertained views that were not to the interests of their respective sections and each changed, Mr. Calhoun becoming a free trader and Mr. Webster a Protectionist. Why should the Southern farmers be Democrats? Because that party had declared for a tariff for revenue only. We thought that issue had been settled long ago by the great leaders, but here comes what is called a new evangel, who is trying to lead the people into the Republican party.

Tariff means taxes. The people pay their State taxes to the county treasurers, but they pay more to the United States government by what is called the indirect system of taxation. They don't pay their taxes to officials, but every time they buy a coal, a hat, sugar or any article they pay taxes to the merchants who are the tax collectors for the national government. Every farmer in the south is a free trader if he's got any sense. They have to sell 7,000,000 of the 9,000,000 bales of cotton raised, in the free trade markets of the world.

Mr. Evans took up the duty on cotton. In the upper part of the State, he affirmed, McLaurin said Egyptian cotton competed with American cotton and that the mill in Marlboro was using it. He offered McLaurin \$100 a yard for all the cloth made in South Carolina of Egyptian cotton. Since then McLaurin had not mentioned it again but at Bennettsville an officer of the mill came to him and said their factory did not use Egyptian cotton that they did have a sample but that was all.

Mr. Evans told the use to which Egyptian and Peruvian cottons were put, such as making cheap silks, balbriggan underwear and imitation wool blankets, and declared these goods were only used by the farmers and they therefore had to pay the tax on the cotton.

Mr. Evans announced that his platform was to place a tariff on the luxuries of the rich and raise what additional revenue that might be necessary by direct taxation. In concluding he said: "Before I would go to the Senate and lick the feet of the rich Yankee millionaires for a little honor I would ask the people to hang me in effigy. I would ask them to hang me to a pole for betraying the trust they placed in my keeping." (Applause.)

Col. Irby spoke next and said no man in South Carolina can be more embarrassed by the absence of Mr. McLaurin than I. It is due to him and to the people of South Carolina that he were here, and I say for him were he well he would be here. A sense of fair play and of justice will not permit me to strike a fallen foe. I cannot discuss his record in his absence for fear of misrepresenting it, which if he were here he might explain to your satisfaction. I therefore cannot discuss his record. I pray that he may be able to meet me at Horry and on every stump until the end of this campaign.

In speaking of Evans defeating Ellerbe for governor, in regard to Ellerbe, Col. Irby said: "I'm the one that beat him. I kept Tillman from going to him, if you want to know it. Tillman came to Washington to muzzle me, but instead Tillman came home himself with a muzzle on. I was better to Evans than Tillman was. I tried to make Evans governor and I did, but Tillman tried to make him United States Senator last year and failed. For my service to him Evans gave me the Job stab."

On the suffrage clause, Col. Irby said: "I forced the constitutional convention though the poor people were afraid of it. I promised, however, that no white man should be disfranchised." He then pointed out the dangers of the suffrage clause and affirmed that the people could not tell how long they were going to be in control of this State. They were not in control now, he even charged, for Gonzales was Governor.

President Childs, of the State Agricultural and Mechanical Society, in speaking to a representative of The State of the outlook for the coming fair, indicated that he believed it would be the biggest and best fair ever given in the State. He is hard at work getting all preliminaries in shape for the fair, and will spare no efforts to make it a great success. He said that copies of the premium list are being sent all over the State and will be sent at once to any who want them upon application to him. Mr. Childs is delighted at the prospects for a fine show in all departments.

A special from Washington says it has been agreed that no change would be made in the Clemson College post-office for the present.

Early next month a contract will be let for dredging a channel deep enough for large ships to come up to the dry dock at Port Royal. This dock is large enough for the Indiana or any other battleship, but cannot be reached owing to the shallow channel.

The State Board of Control is to establish beer dispensaries in various parts of the State to meet the competition from the breweries in adjoining cities of other States under the provision of Judge Simonton's original package decision.

TOWNS NEED THE MONEY.

"Original Packages" Lessen Their Dispensary Quota.

THE FAIRFIELD WHITECAPPERS.

The Coming State Fair—Instructions to Beer Dispensers—Other Palmetto Doings.

Last week in Columbia during the extra session of the State Board of Control, Mayor Evans, of Newberry, in his talk before the board, struck a very vital and important question as to the "original package" dealers and the dispensaries. The towns are looking after revenue, and they do not want to have what little money comes in through the dispensary still further reduced. To him, and to a great many others, this is a very practical question. As things now run the towns will get very little, if anything, out of the "original package" dealers, and by the business drifting to the "original package" dealers it will not go to the dispensaries, consequently the profits will be minimized, and the cities will get less and less. It would be very well if the town authorities could legally license the "original package" dealers, as they did the saloons in former days. By this plan the direct revenue could no doubt be largely increased, and as a matter of fact a great many of the "original package" houses would no doubt be perfectly willing to pay reasonable licenses to keep "original" competition out of their way. So it will be seen that this is a serious problem, and one which will confront the municipal authorities. In some places it is contended that the municipal share of the profits is a small matter. With a right to impose license it would be much more than at present.

It is contended that the municipal authorities, under the existing decisions and laws, have no right to license "original package" stores as anything but places for the sale of general merchandise. The contention is that under the present conditions the "original package" man has to be charged upon a uniform basis with his neighbor, the grocer and clothier. The contention here further is that under the decisions and law no municipal authority can by license or taxation keep an "original package" dealer from opening up his place and selling "original packages."

The question arose as to Bennettsville, Rock Hill and Yorkville, where there are no dispensaries, and the saloons are out of date. The argument is made that under the Constitution of the State and the decisions of Judge Simonton no municipality can charge anything but uniform and graduated licenses, and the "original package" houses are not to be licensed under the municipal right of giving police protection, but as any other business would.

When the General Assembly meets it is pretty safe to say that some way will be devised to make the "original package" dealers contribute to the municipal coffers, if they are to be continued.

The State Board of Control having granted several beer privileges in the State has also sent out to the dispensers appointed the following instructions:

1st. Bond of \$3,000, payable to State Board of Control; contract and agreement, properly executed, sent immediately to office in Columbia, S. C.

2d. Beer dispensers will order all beer through the office of the State Board of Control at Columbia, S. C., giving the names of parties from whom they wish to purchase.

3d. Beer dispensers are allowed to sell to customers at prices to be fixed by themselves, on which they shall pay to the State Board of Control a royalty of \$1.50 per cask; 35 cents per 1-4 cask; 15 cents per dozen in bottles.

A form for the bond to be given by each has also been issued and sent out to the prospective beer dispensers. The contract and agreement requires beer dispensers not to sell to drunkards or minors and to generally observe the rules and regulations of the dispensary law.

A special to The State from Ridgeway says 100 men disguised and fully armed raided the Centerville neighborhood in search of Mormon elders on the 17th. They visited a dozen houses occupied by Mormons, but failed to find them. The mob forced open private apartments and intimidated the Mormon's wives, who made a determined resistance. Masks were torn off four of the white-cappers and among them Lewis Sharp was recognized. A respectable citizen, not a Mormon, was covered with a rifle and was forced to lower his weapon in his own house. His wife resisted; a lamp was thrown down and the dwelling endangered. Such conduct is deplored here and the law should be enforced.

President Childs, of the State Agricultural and Mechanical Society, in speaking to a representative of The State of the outlook for the coming fair, indicated that he believed it would be the biggest and best fair ever given in the State. He is hard at work getting all preliminaries in shape for the fair, and will spare no efforts to make it a great success. He said that copies of the premium list are being sent all over the State and will be sent at once to any who want them upon application to him. Mr. Childs is delighted at the prospects for a fine show in all departments.

A special from Washington says it has been agreed that no change would be made in the Clemson College post-office for the present.

Early next month a contract will be let for dredging a channel deep enough for large ships to come up to the dry dock at Port Royal. This dock is large enough for the Indiana or any other battleship, but cannot be reached owing to the shallow channel.

The State Board of Control is to establish beer dispensaries in various parts of the State to meet the competition from the breweries in adjoining cities of other States under the provision of Judge Simonton's original package decision.

AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.

Straightening Crooked Streams.

It does not matter much how crooked the little stream may be that meanders through pasture lands. But if it is to be cut for hay, or especially if it is desired to use the land for plowing, it is important to have the brook straightened, so as to take as little room as possible. In many places a straight, deep ditch, cut to lead off a stream that only runs in the spring, may be profitably turned into an under-drain. The convenience of plowing over it and the land saved will make it pay.

When to Handle Bees.

To handle bees with the best satisfaction select the warm, bright days, when the bees are flying most. The fact is, the warmer the day the less danger of stings. Avoid as much as possible working with them on cool, cloudy days, as they will be found more irritable on such days. Also avoid handling them early in the morning and late in the evening, for the same reason. Bees abhor being molested at night, and no work can be performed with them at that time with any satisfaction. They are always the most peaceable when they are gathering honey, and may be handled as safely as a brood of chickens. —Agricultural Epitomist.

Care of the Cow.

It is by physicians and scientists considered of the utmost importance that the milk supply be regulated and watched over with a thousand times more vigilance than has ever before been done. Tuberculosis may get firmly rooted in the cow's system and continue there for a long time before any danger is suspected. First of all things it is necessary that a healthy cow be selected, then that she have every advantage of healthful conditions. Crowding, dampness and darkness are serious faults in the buildings where cows are kept. Milk for bottle babies should not be furnished from cows kept in badly-ventilated and ill-smelling buildings. A very small proportion of the milk furnished to cities is fit for the use of infants. If the present state of things continues there will of necessity be a revolution in society and consumers will demand the enactment of sanitary laws as regards cows, and will insist that every regulation be complied with.—The Ledger.

Horse Talk.

If your horse has had a particularly hard drive, or has been worked until he is very tired, give him a little rest before he is fed.

Rub him well all over and give his legs particular attention.

Every farmer should raise a few carrots. You can feed at least a third less oats and the horse will do better. They cost less to raise than oats, and you will have the satisfaction of having your horses in better condition at less cost.

If your horse bolts his feed put a few cobblestones in his manger or a handful of shelled corn, well mixed with the oats.

Low mangers are best for horses. Go slowly with the colts, do not expect them to do as much work as the old horses. Give them time to learn and develop.

Never lose patience with the colt, he will know it in one second, and your mastery over him will be gone, and a trick or bad habit may be the result.

Use only the first-class thoroughbred sire of the very best type. Don't lose sight of Morgan blood if it is within reach.

Buckle a pad made of flannel and wet in cold water around the hoof. I do not like the use of oil on the hoof in any case.—Tim, in Farm Journal.

The Economic Value of a Toad.

The Hatch Experiment Station of the State College at Amherst has just issued bulletin No. 46, which is on "The Habits, Food and Economic Value of the American Toad." The bulletin is the work of A. H. Kirkland, assistant entomologist to the gypsy moth committee. Mr. Kirkland finds that insects constitute seventy-seven per cent. of the food of a toad. To show the number of worms which a toad destroys he states that in the stomach of a single toad were found fifty-five army worms, in another sixty-five gypsy moth caterpillars, and in a third thirty-seven tent caterpillars. He records an experiment where in three hours' time a toad had consumed between thirty and thirty-five full-grown celery worms. He found by examination of a large number of toads that eighty-seven per cent. of the insects they destroy are injurious to cultivated crops, or in other ways obnoxious to man. A toad would devour, in the months of May, June and July, the following: 3312 ants, 2208 cut worms, 1840 myrapsods, 2208 sour bugs, 368 weevils and 368 carabids. Of these 9936 are injurious insects, and 368 beneficial insects. Mr. Kirkland then figures out the amount in dollars and cents which a toad may be worth. Confining his attention to but one element of the food, the cut worms, and assuming that ten per cent. of these insects would have been killed by the carabid beetles, it still leaves 1988 cut worms to the toad's credit; and if the damage the cut worms would have caused be estimated at one per cent. per worm, a figure which gardeners and tobacco growers will probably consider ridiculously low, it will be seen that a toad might destroy cut worms which would otherwise have destroyed crops to the extent of \$19.88.

Goose With Three Legs and Four Feet.

Henry Mathews has a three-legged and four-footed young goose at his home, near Goshen, in Lane County. The leg and feet are ordinarily developed, except the leg is short and lacks about an inch of being long enough to allow the feet to touch the ground.—Portland Oregonian.

SEN. TILLMAN AT WAGENER'S

Fifteen Thousand People Hear Him in the Interest of the New

COUNTY SCHEME OF EDISTO.

He Showed the Advantages of Small Counties—Denounced the Management of the Dispensary.

Senator Tillman addressed an audience of 1,500 people at Wagener's on the 17th in the interest of the new county scheme of Edisto. He showed the advantages of small counties, and said that if he lived in the proposed territory he would vote for the new county, but he wanted the people to think over the matter and act for their own best interest. He made a long and forcible speech in the interest of the dispensary. He charged the present board of control with incompetency, and said that the election of the board should be taken away from the Legislature, as it was almost impossible to secure good men so long as there was so much "log rolling" among the members for their friends.

One man would say, you vote for me, and I will vote for your man; hence the inevitable result is the selection of men unfit for the position. He said that while some of the members of the present board were his personal friends, and all of them his political friends, he did not propose to let that hinder him from telling the plain truth in reference to their management of the dispensary.

He said they should all resign and give way to men who could and would run the dispensary as the great business concerns are run—on business principles; that the people need not expect the best results where there was so much bickerings and disagreement.

He was in favor of electing the board by the people, and thought that the Governor should have the power to remove a dispenser immediately—that where so great an interest was at stake arbitrary power had to be exercised by someone or the interest of the people would suffer; where the responsibility was divided you would have no one to hold to an accountability.

He claimed that the enforcement of the law should be given to the Governor, as he has charge of the constabulary.

He paid his respects to Judge Simonton in very forcible language. He said that the very best lawyers in the United States Senate told him that Simonton's decision was contrary to law, and for that reason they voted unanimously for his dispensary bill in the Senate. He claims that the bill will pass when Congress meets.

He was charged with slandering the preachers, but all that he had said about them was that a great many of them in their zeal for prohibition were helping the devil, saloon keepers and Simonton to choke the dispensary to death. He said that none of the preachers could show anywhere in the Bible where whiskey drinking was condemned.

The Rev. Hiram Bagot took issue with him, and a spicy colloquy was the result.

Mr. Bagot: "The good Book said that no drunkard could enter the Kingdom."

Senator Tillman: "It is the abuse, not the use of whiskey, that the Bible condemns, and I can show you hundreds of passages in the Bible where the use of whiskey and wine is sustained by Divine authority."

The Senator claims that the preachers and prohibitionists are contending for an ideal which is impossible of fulfillment.

"If you cannot get your ideal, do not help the saloon keepers to defeat the dispensary," said the Senator fiercely.

He took a hand primary on the dispensary, and over three-fourths of the people voted to sustain the dispensary. Senator Tillman has certainly lost no ground with the country people. They gave him an enthusiastic reception.

Someone asked him how about the tariff and direct taxes?

He said that we were compelled to have protection to raise revenue, and that he was opposed to direct taxes, as direct taxes would have to be levied on population, and the rich man would pay no more than the poor man.

"How do you stand on the Senatorial race?" asked someone in the audience.

"I decline to answer," said the Senator. "I advised you all last year to elect Evans and you would not do it, and I can't see how you can expect me to take sides against any of the candidates, as they are all reformers, and must decide for yourselves with no interference from me." He closed with great applause.

Traveling in State.

When kings and other mighty highnesses pay state visits, they generally travel in grand style. Thus it came to pass that when Peter the Great visited France, Louis XIV., then a mere lad, sent a gorgeous coach-and-six to meet the Russian Czar at Calais. For some reason or other, Peter got tired of this method of traveling. At the first inn at which he stopped—and Peter was just the man to stop at the first inn he came to—he spied the body of an old carriage lying, like so much lumber, in the courtyard. He there and then ordered this to be slung from a pole, each end of which was carried by a servant on horseback; and in this palanquin he was conveyed throughout the rest of his journey, much to his own gratification and the amusement of the spectators who crowded at various points to see this remarkable man.

Simon Wolf, in refutation of the oft-repeated assertion that no Jews served this country either in its war of the revolution or of the rebellion, has published a book in which he shows that from six to eight thousand Jews served in the Union army, while some ninety served in the revolution and in the war of 1812. The number of these early Jewish-American soldiers was so small according to Mr. Wolf, because there were but 3,000 Jews, all told, in America.